NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

ACTION ON THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE

DEFEAT OF THE MEASURE.

Speech of Mr. Cutting, of New York.

Great Rejoicing Among the Opposition.

INTERESTING FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Important from Washington. THE PATE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL SEALED-DEFEAT OF THE ADMINISTRATION—TERRIBLE BREAKING UP
—A PERFECT SPRING PRESHET—MIKE WALSH'S POSITION, ETC.

WARMNOVON, March 21, 1854. The reference of the Nebraska bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union is considered equivsient to its crucifixtion. It takes its place on the calendar behind two or three hundred other bills, which must be disposed of or set aside, one by one, in their order, before the Nebraska bill can be taken up, except by a sus. pension of the rules under a vote of two thirds.

The plan of the administration party was to refer the bill to the Territorial Committee, where it could be reached at any time. Mr. Richardson made this motion the best; yet with a democratic majority of seventy, and with the Southern whigs on the side of the administration, the motion failed by fifteen votes. This shows that the administration and the party are shattered to pieces. It is a revolution-the beginning of a new order of things.

Mr. Cutting led the hostile forces to-day. Mr. Wheeler, however, originated this expedient, as a hard vement. Hence all the bards except Mike Walsh voted for Mr. Cutting's motion. It was a preconcerted thing, including a canvass of the House. Mike says he will not abandon a principle because Pierce supports it. He is a late convert, and is inflexible.

Messrs. Dean, Rowe, and Walker, New York soft shells. were absent, and sick, perhaps of Nebraska. The agi tation is lively. The administration is perplexed, but will persevere in another effort or two, if deemed advisable by the friends in both houses. There will be a caucus or two and a Cabinet conference or two, but the bill will sleep on. The New Hampshire election has

TEE NEBRASKA BILL-EQUIVOCAL POSITION OF MR.

Although the action of the House to-day on the Nebrasks bill must be regarded as fatal to its speedy passage, yet many members voted to send to the Committee but who at the same time desire that it should be fully and freely debated. The vote against sending it to the littee was larger than we expected. The discussion will now probably last till the dog-days.

the bill to the Committee of the Whole, also made a speech, in which he urged various reasons why he was opposed to it in its present shape. His speech was re garded as ill-timed, and his arguments frivolous. His opposition to the Badger amendment, for instance, might with propriety have come from a Southern man, but it is not usual to find a Northern man opposing a measure be-cause it does not go further for the South than Southern-

Mr. Richardson's declaration that the sending the bill to the committee was equivalent to killing it, was made in the excitement of the moment, and had no weight

day was consumed in reading the correspondence be-ween General Gadsden and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations. I is said to be unique in style, and caste quantity, about as long a , the moral law.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1854.

Mr. Fost, (whig) of N. Y., presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, praying for the establishment of naval schools for the preparation of

Messrs. SEWARD, (free soil.) of N. Y., and SUMNER (free soil.) of Mass., presented petitions against the No.

Mr. SHIELDS, (dem.) of Ill., presented resolutions the Legislature of Illinois in favor of grants of land for a ship canal around the falls of Niagara-and also for re-

stricting the duties on sugar, molasses, and railroad iron. INTERNATIONAL COINAGE, Mr. PRAIT. (whig) of Indiana, presented the memorials of the Maryland Mechanical Institute and the Philadelphia Philosophical Society, praying that arrange

delphia Philosophical Society, praying that arrangements be made with Great Britain for an international
coinage upon the decimal principle of the United States.

**MEMORIAL OF THE UNIVERSAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

Mr. Fish presented a memorial from the Society of
Universal Democratic Republicans, praying the intervention of Congress to redress the wrongs and injuries
sustained by Frederick Wierchel, imprisoned by the authorities of Saxony and Bremen, and to remedy the evil
dome to the cause of republicanism by the wavering poliëy of the Secretary of State, and thus prove practically
the soundness of the republican system in which the
representatives of the people can remedy the faults of
the Ministers.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

WEST POINT ACADEMY. WEST FOINT ACADEMY.

The House resolution, explanatory of and regulating the appointment of cadets to West Point, was taken up.

Mr. Shikis, (dem.) of Ill., urged its passage. It was necessary, in order that the new districts established by the last apportionment act might make their appointments.

ments.

Mr. Badger, (whig) of N. C., hoped the bill would be referred. He had thought for a long time that the laws regulating appointments to West Point ought to be amended, so as to give Senators as well as members of the House the right the select cadets for appointments.

Mr. Surere said he had another bill which provided

The joint resolution continuing an existing contract for carrying the mail from Montgomery, Ala., was taken up and passed.

and passed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

The joint resolution from the House giving the Navy Department power to reject certain bids for supplying provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, was taken up.

Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., hoped it would now be Mr. Firm objected. He said it was a resolution pre-

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Col. Alexander G. Morgan was passed.

REPORT ON AMERICAN SECURITIES HELD ARROAD.

Mr. BRODHKAD, (dem.) of Pa., offered a resolution, which was adopted, for printing 5,000 extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of American securities of all kinds held abroad.

Mr. Hunter, (dem.) of Va., introduced a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands; also a bill to sell certain portions of the public lands to the States in which they lie, for the purpose of constructing roads and canals.

which they lie, for the purpose of constructing roads and canals.

PAY OF THE ARMY—WEST FOINT ACADEMY.

The bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army, was taken up. The ninth section gives Senators the same power of nominating cadets to West Point as is now held by the members of the House.

Mr. Cass, (dem.) of Mich., said this would increase the number of cadets, and also the number of supernumerary officers. The bill also provided, he was glad to see, for the promotion of non-commissioned officers to supernumerary lieutenants. He thought the number of officers thus annually appointed would be more than the wants of the army required.

Mr. Susines said he did not think there would be too many if the law passed by which the army was to be relieved of disabled and superannuated officers. These appointments would infuse young blood into the army.

Mr. Cass said that West Point now furnished annually affly officers to the army. He could not see the use of increasing the number.

Mr. Perrit, (dem.) of Ia., moved to strike out the ninth section.

Mr. Dodgie, (dem.) of Io., supported the motion.

Mr. DODGE, (dem.) of lows, supported the motion.
Messrs. Burner, Shiring, Rusk and Shward opposed it.
The bill was then postponed; and, after an executive
evison, the Senate, at four o'clock, adjourned.

House of Representatives. Washington, March, 21, 1854.

One hundred thousand copies of the agricultural part of the Patent Office report were ordered to be printed for the use of the members of the House, and ten thousand copies for the use of the Commissioner of Patents. This will give four hundred copies to each member.

Mr. Cons, (dem.) of Ala., reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill authorizing Alabama, and other States having public lands therein, remaining unsold and unappropriated for twenty years, to sell the same for educational purposes and internal improvements. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State

He likewise reported a bill explanatory of the bounty land acts of 1850 and 1852, designed to secure the rights of the widows and minors and heirs of deceased soldiers.

Mr. WARREN, (dem.) of Ark., from the same com mittee, reported a bill authorizing the settlers on lands granted for railroad purposes, to pre-mpt others in lieu at the minimum price. Pending the consideration of the

bill the merning hour expired.

FIRE MERICAN RILL—SPEECH OF MR. CUTTING.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (dem.) of ill., moved the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, his object being, as he stated, to reach the Nebraska and Kansas bill, heretofore reported by him, as soon as possible.

prasible.

Mr. Bocck, (iem.) of Va., inquired whether the Nebrasia bill could be taken up without laying aside all other bills preceding it, among others that for constructing six steam frigates.

The STRAKER replied it would not be competent to move to take up any but general appropriation bills, which have precedence; before reaching any particular bill all others would have to be acted on in their calendar order.

Mr. CUTING, (dem.) of N. Y., wished to make a suggestion to Mr. Richardson, but general consent was not given.

The question on Mr. Richardson's motion was the Mr. Wilkerin, (dem), of N. Y., and others, all at once moved to preced to business on the Speaker's table. Mr. Wilkerin, (dem), of N. Y., and others, all at once moved to preced to pushes on the Speaker's table. The Senate Nebrasha and Ramasa bill mett came by titule. Much feeling was manifested on the subject, and every one seemed to regard this as a 'riyage time. The second of the se

nary that a till so we'de-spreading us this should sleep on the Speaker't table?

Mr. Richarsex—The be distantially the same as the Committee on Territories is abstantially the same as the one on the table.

Cries of "no," "no"—not quite, by a long shot.

Mr. CUTING—Whether this is so of no, every gentleman can judge for himself. It would, into "d, be strange if the two bills were substantially the same, event amendments and all. I can say there is a was difference of opinion between the gentleman and myself, as to the construction he places on these two bils. Let us meet the question manfully, and when the yeas and mays are called, see who are for giving the people in the organized territories the right to frame the laws under which they live. I repeat, under the mass of words there is the principle of congressional intervention, and this must be extirpated, if it can be. I mean that the South shall not receive what the Greeks of old left at the gates of Troy, and that when they strike it they shall ascertain whether it is hollow or not, or whether it conceals armed men or principles destructive of those which they advocate on this floor. I move the previous question. (Bemands for the question).

Mr. FLORENCE (dem.) of Pa., was anxious for a call of

they associate on this floor. I move the previous question. (Demonds for the question.)

Mr. FLORENCE (dem.) of Pa., was anxious for a call of the House, and half a dozen other g. n. lemen had samething to propose, but the House preferred to second the demand for the previous question. Ayes—one hundred and thirteen; nees not counted. Several questions were asked amid the confusion, and answered so far as we could judge. There was, however, little to be heard distinctly.

SIT. EWING, (Wing) of Ky., myshed that the house rolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Prinston, (whig) of Ky., wished to know whether it would be in order to postpone the consideration of the question till to-morrow.

The Spraker replied that if the House should refuse to sustain the demand for the previous question, the pending motion must now be disposed of.

Mr. Berckeneider, (dem.) of Ky.—I ask the gentleman from New York to withdraw his motion. (Cries of "No. no.," "Hold on," "Question!" "Question!" Marked sensation.)

Mr. CUTING—I have been appealed to by a great number of gentlemen to withdraw my motion. (Renewed cries of "Hold on," "Question!") "Question!") I have in other instances refused, and as it is not my intention to make a distinction between gentleman on this floor, I cannot withdraw my motion. (Cries of "That's right,") and impatience.

I cannot withdraw my motion. (Cries of "That's right, and impatience.
So the Senate Nebraska bill was sent to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.
The joy of the enemies of the bill, and the chagrin of its friends, may be imagined.
To clinch the vote, Mr. CUTING moved to reconsider it, and lay the motion on the table.
This prevalled—yeas, 110; nays, 96.
Mr. CAMPIKLI—I move the House adjourn.
Mr. HOUSTON—Oh no; let's clear the Speaker's table.
The House then adjourned.

LAZY LEGISLATORS — HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS — CRYSTAL PALACE — DICTIONARIES — CANAL IM-PROVEMENTS - PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND - WATER

Albany, March 21, 1854. Yesterday was a regular "blue Monday" in the Legis lature. A quorum being scarcely present in either house, no business except of an ordinary character was under-

Both houses being well filled this morning more activity prevailed. Various, important matters were taken ferry undisturbed for three quarters of a century, from the fact that they possessed the title in the soil on either immense, and those persons having control of the ferry neglect to provide suitable accommodations for the pub-lic. They have defied the authorities of Troy or Albany to interfere, and to-day a bill has passed the Senate, under which a competing ferry, so long needed, will be

established.

Mr. Brooks introduced and read the following letter from Major Frazer, in relation to the harbor encroach-

from Major Frazer, in relation to the harbor encroachments:—

**UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ?

New York, March 20, 1854.

Dear Sir—A friend of mine informed me yestericy that in the course of the debate in the Senate, on the bill for appointing commissioners in relation to the harbor of New York, Mr. Hutchins, of Brooklyn, in answer to yon, attack that when Major Frazer was asked the question, what will be the effect of construction the bird property of the construction of the Brooklyn side of the East river, he positively declined giving any answer. That Mr. Hutchins so understood me I now fully believe, but that I ever intended to be so understood in our unbestatingly deny. What I did say, or at least what I meant to say, was simply this:—I am not prepared at this moment to state what the precise offset of those structures will be, because I have not before me all the facts necessary to form a correct opinion. If I am asked in a general way whether I think they will do any injury to the harbor of New York, my answer is, most assuredly they will, but where that injury is to be left I cannot at prevent tell. And why? Because I have not a correct chart of the barbor. I do not know the precise position of the plors in question. I have no data respecting the exact force of the currents, and I am ignorant of the bottom as well as the precise depth of the water. It would, therefore, have been rash in me to attempt giving any opinion when I was sure that many of the elements requisite to make up one was wanting and in magnetic and manner. I am perfectly willing to believe that she do a meaner. I am perfectly willing to believe that may of the elements requisite to make up one was wanting and may be the state of the manner. I am perfectly willing to believe that she do a meaner. I am perfectly willing to believe that she do a meaner. I am perfectly willing to believe that she do a meaner. I am perfectly willing to be believe that she do make he amended hourshie. I am, respectfully, your object. Mr. Hutchins r

his hand his statement before the committee, which he read. The Major said the exclusion of tidewater injure the navigation materially, diminishing the volume of

his hand his statement before the committee, which he read. The Major said the exclusion of tidewater injure the navigation materially, diminishing the volume of water flowing and reflowing over-bars, and tends to in crease bars at the mouth of harbors. If entirely obstructed, the flow would be so gentle as to fail to wash out the channel. The piers of London bridge have an effect upon the current, and the tides are not so strong as formerly, on account of the piers. The depth of water on bars is maintained by ebb tides. The tide in deep rivers runs faster than in shallow waters.

One of the New York Senators gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill extending the charter of the Crystal Palace Association. The direction and management being now in other hands, it is asserted that an effort will be made to re-galvanize it into public notice during the coming season.

The State will eventually be compelled to foot the bill for a large number of Webster's unabridged dictionaries, Turnished to the common schools under a law of 1851. That act provides that the trustees of school libraries may purchase copies of the work at four dollars each. Another provision makes it imperative upon town superintendents to retain out of library moneys two dollars in the year 1852, and the same amount in 1864, making the four dollars, to pay for these books. This was demanded of them by the law. A large number of these dictionaries were thus ordered from Messrs. C. & C. Merriam, of Springfield, Mass., who held the copyright, and now, after three years, it is disclosed that the amount of 33,130 is due those publishers. A bill is now under consideration providing for the payment of this sum, directly from the income of the United States Deposite fund, and directs that town superintendents shall retain a sufficient sum from the library fund of 1854, to pay the amount, delivered to the State Treasury, and replaced in the deposite fund thus advanced. This never will be done; the superintendents who have refused to retain the sum o

formed on the enlargement or completion of the canals,"
&c. This provision was particularly obnoxious to Mr.
Mallery, from Rochester, and Mr. Baker, from Montgomery, both silver gray whigs. They wished to strike this
cut of the bill, and believed that no such restrictions
ought to be imposed upon any class of persons. The
friends of this provision alluded to the large number of
the members of the Legislature who became contractors
action with great jealousy and suspicion. They wanted
no such suspicion to attach to the present Legislature or
State officers. The section was retained.

The Hen. Mr. Savage, whose Mount Vernon resolution
remiss in the Senate beyond redemption, has thought
proper to revive the exciting question of distributing
public school moneys. A bill which he introduced in
the House, contains this section:—"No school connected
with any of the public or private asylums or societies, of
a sectarian or denominational character, in this State,
and no school under the charge of any religious sect or
denomination, or wherein any particular tenet or doctrine peculiar to any sect, denomination or church,
shall be taught, shall receive any portion of the public
moneys appropriated or to be appropriated for the support of common schools."

The Senate bill relative to taxes, assessments, and
water rents, in New York city, was reported complete by
Mr. Savage, who has added a very important amendment, as follows:—

Sec. 2. The owner, or his logal representative, of any real
cetate which may hereafter be sold for taxes or assess-

law, immediately after the Maine law is disposed of. [On its third reading.

Thursday, 23d—New York Police bill. [In Committee of the Whole. Friday, 24th—General Appropriation bill, immediately after the reading of the journal. [In Committee of the Whole.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

ALBANY, March 21, 1854.

ALBANY, March 21, 1854.

A pill was reported to authorize the rebuilding of the locks of the Chemung canal.

The Brooklyn Armory bill was reported complete.
The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill respecting additional notaries in New York.

Mr. Brooks, (whig.) of N. Y., gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Crystal Palack.

Mr. Brooks, (whig.) of N. Y., gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Crystal Palace Company.

RALARIES OF STATE PRISON INSPECTORS.

The bill for the improvement of the government of State prisons was discussed at length, mainly on a proposition to increase the salary of the inspectors. No question was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Rochester City Sixpenny Savings Bank.
To authorize the Seventh Regiment of Militia to hold land for an armory.
Taxing non-residents in New York.
The bill to increase the capital of the Buffalo, Corning and New York City Railroad, was ordered to a third read-

Progress was reported on the Lottery Traffic bill.
Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALRANY, March 21, 1854.

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

The Canal Enlargement bill was reported back to the House and taken up in committee, where it was discussed, and reported to the House without material amendment. Also the bill for the management of the canals. The bill for the formation of town insurance companies was debated in committee.

The question on agreeing to the report of the committee on the Canal Enlargement bill, was laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating Inland Navigation Companies.

To amend the charter of the New York Fire Department.

ment.

Regulating the assessment and collection of Croton water rents.

water rents.

For the relief of the Eric and New York city railroad.

The Temperance bill was taken up and debated, but without taking any action the House adjourned. EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE—NEWS FROM RIO GRANDE
—ALLEGED FORGERIES.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1854.

Ex-President Fillmore declines a public reception at New Orleans. He goes from that city to Havana.

Advices from the Rio Grande state that General Woll was concentrating Mexican troops at Camargo, with a view of establishing his headquarters there.

The Richmond Enquirer says that a well known merchant of that city has been detected in forgeries to the amount of several thousand dollars, and has gone to parts unknown.

SAVANNAI, March 18, 1854.

The new steamship Knoxville, Capt. Ludlow, fron New York, arrived here early this (Saturday) morning having experienced head winds all the way.

Arrival of the Steamship Charity at Port-land.

PORTAND, Me., March 21, 1854.

The screw steamship Charity, from Greenock on the 22d ult., arrived here this afternoon, having been hemmed in by ice for nine days. The Hog Trade of the West.

The Price Current publishes its final report of the hog-packed in the West, showing a net increase in the num-ber, of 333,000, being equal to 15 per cent over last year. The report embraces 260 points, and is the fullest ever published. Non-Arrival of the Pacific.

Sanby Hook, March 22—2 A. M.
The steamship Pacific has not yet reported herself. She
s now in her fourteenth day. Markets.

New Orleans, March 20—P. M.

The sales of cotton to-day were barely 1,500 bales, at 14c. decline, under the influence of the Arabia's news. Middling is quoted at 9c. Sterling exchange is at 8½ per cent premium. Sugar has declined 14c., with sales of fair at 33c. Molasses is at 17c.

Charleston, March 21, 1854.

Sales of cotton to-day, 1,600 bales, at prices ranging from 75c. to 1014c. The market is stiffer but the rates are not quotably higher.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OY DESIGN The twenty uinth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open this day, at the Academy's

As the building occupied at present by the Academy has been sold, and is soon to be removed, the exhibition of this year will not be open for as long a period as usual. The exhibition will positively close on the 25th of will beer this fact in mind. The want of time also pre-cluded the possibility of the usual pleasant reunion of the Council and their friends on the eve of the exhibi-

cincied the possibility of the usual pleasant reunion of the Council and their friends on the eve of the exhibition.

Yesterday the gallery was open for the convenience of artists who desired to varnish their pictures. We had a peep at the exhibition, and it seems to be more varied and attractive than the average of the previous displays. A prominent feature of the exhibition is Huntington's "Good Samaritan." The appearance of this celebrated picture at this time will be highly gratifying to all persons interested in art matters. There are also landscapes by Durand, Cropsey, Church, Richards, Kensett, Gifford, Gignaux, Hart, Coleman, and other favorite artists. Our landscape painters are favorably known in Europe, and the works of Kensett, Doughly, Boutelle and Crouch are as highly exteemed in London as in New York. American scenery affords a fine field for native artists, and we are glad to see that our painters are taking advantage of it.

There are some fine portraits at the exhibition, the work of Elliott, Baker, Cafferty, Hicks, and others. We trust the exhibition will receive the patronage it deserves, and that its gallery will be filled during the next four weeks with the beauty and gallantry of New York.

Obita ary.

THE LATE JACOB ALBERT, OF BALTIMORE. This eminent merchant died at his residence in the city of l'altimore on undey, March 5, in the 67th year of his reer in life that it may not be without a na 'eful moral

fluence in public, and h s exemplary character. He was born on the 28th day of August, 1787, at .. his beyhood, at the age of fourteen years, he manifested father was induced to gratify this inclination of his son's mind, and send him, fo that purpose, to Carlisle, in the adjoining county of Cumperland. Here his native characteristics soon began to develope; he was in his element. Devoted to the interests of his employers, he readily acquired those habits of patiens industry and assidnous application which were among the chief causes of his are

moved to Baltimore. With a small capital which his fa-ther furnished, he here entered into the hardware trade. His prompt and faithful manner of transacting soon won for him customers and friends. And he sagaciously availed himself of every occasion fairly offered to increase his revenues. When the war with Great Britain became inevitable, in 1811, he anticipated the effects of non-intercourse upon manufactures in his particular department; for England, at that period, supplied spired to the neighboring towns and villages, and put chased from country merchants, including some of his wn customers, their hardware stock, at their own retai prices, and awaited what he argued would be the necessary effect of war. His sagacity in this instance, enabled him to reap a golden harvest; which even surpassed his very sanguine expectations. And when peace returned with its cheering smiles, and the bewildering influence of a general prosperity resulted in the desolating storm of commercial distress that swept over our country in the year 1820, involving thousands of our merchants in bankruptcy, and almost every one of them in serious embarrassment, Mr. Albert, interpreting long beforehand the signs of the times, was fully prepared for the approaching monetary crisis. When it arrived, he had already secured a large amount of debts, in anticipation of the general disaster. The eminent success of this judicious mercantile expedient, marked one of the prominent epochs of his career.

It was at this period that he turned his attention to the purchase of real estate. In the year 1824, he erected the first four-story warehouse on Baltimore street. His friends opposed this, deeming the fourth story quite unnecessary; but his sanguine anticipations of his adopted city's future, he lived to see realized, to his pride and joy, as one of her most zealous and devoted friends.

In several of the banking and other institutions of Baltimore hee took a prominent and active part. In 1834 he was one among those enterprising citizens who established the Merchants' Bank. In the same year he was elected president of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, over the affairs of which he presided with eminent ability for based from country merchants, including some of his

timore he took a prominent and active part. In 1834 he was one among those enterprising citizens who established the Merchants' Bank. In the same year he was elected president of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, over the affairs of which he presided with eminent ability for thirteen years, embracing a period of great financial embarrasment and two suspensions of specie payment. About the same time, he became a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and he was a prominent member of its Finance Committee, in originating and perfecting the policy of issuing railroad notes, redeemable in city stock, which supplied the means of extending the road as far as Cumberland.

His total loss of sight in the year 1846, compelled him to withdraw from several posts of public duty; but he consented to retain his place among the directors of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, with whom he had been associated for nearly thirty years.

He was for twenty-five years a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for several years he performed, with great acceptance, the duty of Treasurer of the Episcopal Pund of the diocess of Maryland. The deep affliction caused by his total blindness he bore with Christian resignation; and throughout the period of his protracted illness he was tranquil and submissive. Fully conscious of his approaching dissolution, and soothed by the tender assiduities and affectionate ministrations of one of the most devoted of wives, he breathed his last while surrounded by all the members of his family, and commended to God by the prayers of the church. For almost half a century he exhibited to his fellow-citizens a pattern of unblemished integity, and scrupulous honesty in all his transactions, having throughout his life, a commentation required to the propertion of the most devoted for wear, he breathed his last while surrounded by all the members of his family, and commended to God by the prayers of the church. For almost half a century he exhibited to his fellow-citizens a pattern of un

nounce his name with benedictions, and will rise up at the last day and call him blessed.

Governor William P. Duval, of Texas, sged about 70 years, died in Washington city on the 19th instant. Governor Duval was a native of Virginia, went to Kentucky in his boyhood, located in Bardstown, where he studied law and entered on the practice of the profession, and attained considerable eminence in early life. In 1812 he was elected member to Congress from the Bardstown district, and served as such during the sessions of 1813-714; was an encrectic and influential member in the prosecution of the war then being carried on. In 1822 he was appointed Governor of Florida by President Monroe, and was re-appointed by Mr. Adams and Generalijackson. By his administrative acts in that Territory he gave entire astisfaction to those to whom he was officially responsible at Washington, and to the people whose interests were confided to his management. In 1848 he removed to and settled in Austin, in the State of Texas, of which he was a citizen at the time of his death, and where most in its children how reside. Professional business brought him to Washington some months ago, and it has been the will of Providence that his mortal career should terminate at a distance from his home; but yet not among strangers, for in this city and in Congress he had friends, whose kindness and attentions during his illness soothed his sufferings and tranquillized him in his dying moments. His illness he bore with uncomplaining fortitude, and encountered death with calmness and resignation. Governor Duval, whilst distinguished in public life, was much externed and beloved for his virtues and estimable qualities in private. He was a man of cheerful, equable temper, kind, sociable, sincere, and in all the accidents and exigencies of life reliable and true; and those who best knew him are those who will most deplore his loss.

HENRY YATES, Eq., well known as the brother of the late Governor Yates, John B. Yates and Professor Yates.

HENRY YATES, Esq., well known as the brother of the late Governor Yates, John B. Yates and Professor Yates, of Union College—and as State Senator from the Old Middle district, from 1812 to 1820—expired at his residence in Albany on the 20th inst., in the 84th year of his age.

Marine Affairs.

Marine Affairs.

Marine Affairs.

The Loss of the Schoomer Russell—Furnier Particulars.—On Friday, at 3 P. M., the packet schooner Russell left this port for Plymouth, with a moderate southeast wind, and during the severe westerly gale of Saturday morning, a schooner supposed to be her, without any sail set, was seen to pass the Gurnet, but could not get into Plymouth harbor. On that day a schooner was seen to strike upon the "Shoal ground," of Wellinet, and go to strike upon the "Shoal ground, and other Plymouth marks. D. Churchill," Plymouth, and other Plymouth marks. D. Churchill," Plymouth, and other Plymouth marks. D. Churchill, "Plymouth and other Plymouth marks as sengers, all of Plymouth—Messrs. Elkanah Barnes, painter and glazier, Harvey Raymond, Henry Weston and Benjamin Griffin, scafaring men. Messrs. Barnes and Raymond have left families; the others were unmarried. The was very worthy man, much respected and esteemed. He has left a wife and five children. His crew were lehabed Rogers and Erastus Torrence, seamen, and Alphers Richmond, cook. Mr. Torrence has left a wife and child; the others were single men. A Mr. Burgess had engaged pussage in the Russell, but being detained to make a visit to a son in East Boston, had taken out his baggage and remained.

We have since received a letter from the office of the Yarmouth Register, which states that when the schooner was seen on the "Shoal ground," three men were seen to lash themselves in the rigging, and shortly after the vessel, and it was supposed all hands, were loat. A keg of butter marked "B. Bewster;" and several other articles, had been picked up on the shore, which let other belief that the vessel was the Plymouth Rock states that Mr. Raymond had a son with him; that the Russell was owned by Messrs. N. Russell & Co., Capt. Simmons and others, and is probably not insured.—Boston Advertiser, March 21.

The Crystal Palace.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1854.

Probably before this note reaches you the rumor that an injunction has been granted on my complaint against the directors of the Crystal Palace Association has reached you; and lest you may misunderstand the true object of this order from the court, I beg to make the following explanation:—

This injunction is not intended to interfere with the exhibition at all, by closing its doors, or by restraining the action of its present directors, any further than to prevent the payment of debts illegally contracted, or otherwise violating the charter under which the association was organized.

It is far from the wish of the complainant to place obstacles in the way of the usefulness of the exhibition, or to hasten its close; and the injunction prayed for will in no way, it is believed, detract from the usefulness or result of the enterprise; but on the contrary, it is believed it will promote the interests of the city, the exhibitors, and last, if not least, the unfortunate stockholders.

It is expected that all moneys heretofore paid in dis-

holders.
It is expected that all moneys heretofore paid in discharge of debts contracted in violation of the statute granting certain privileges to the association, will be recovered for the benefit of the stockholders. Trair, your obedient servant,

O. D. MUNN.

The New Haven Hiot. OUR NEW HAVEN CORRESPONDE

The late riot in t' is city as still the all-engrossing topic of thought and conversation. The facts thus far elicited before the Coroner's jury, tend to exculpate entirely the student from any participation in the affray, except as they acted in self-defence. It seems that O'Neil, the man who was fatally stabbed, had been the ringle the rowdies in the affray of the night previous, and was rested by he po ce at that time, but soon discharged The other persons wounded by the pistol shots were not so match identified with the mob, and the injury which they re eived is a matter of much regret. One of the students h ad his face very badly cut by a stone, causing a wound of several inches in length, which was sewed up by Dr. Hooker, of this city, soon after the occurrence, and the young man is new doing well. Many other Yale boys were knowled down by the missiles thrown, but der the circumstances, is very praiseworthy. After reach ing the college, they proceeded to berricade the build

ing the college, they proceeded to barricate the built ing nearest the street, and the steen is described by those who witnessed it as real-mbling the fortification of a town expecting siege. Fisearals were distributed among the different rooms, the neighboring assessments were our up and carried into the building, and all conducted with a system and order truly astonishing. When the mobing an approached with the cannon, it was supposed that many would be killed loss not a man fibrated. The question may suggest itself, there were the police? Wherever they were they proved themselves impetent, and "the land of sobriety and streaty habits"—assess: New England divines are piessed to call this section of the Union—must bear the odiom of admisting that one of their chie cities is without the protection to life and propert which every respectable city should possess. We are emphatically at the mercy of any mob which occasions y excite, unless, as the students do, we arm ourselve and shoot down our assailants in their tracks.

The authorities are comploying every possible means to discover the author of the stabbing, and probably will succeed, although it is much doubted whather the offence could be made an indictable one. The fact is (I speak from my own observation) that there are a body of men in our millst who seem desirous to provoke an encounter with the students of Yale on all possible occasions. I have myself seem young men of the latter class insulted in the goot disgraceful manner, when passing quietly down the principal street of the city, without retailation on their part, and I can hardly help sympathizing with them in the late disturbance.

The verdict of the inquest will probably not be made.

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The verdict of the inquest will probably not be made public for some days, as there are still many witnesses to be examined. A repetition of the attack on the college is threatened, but it is hoped that the police force, now much increased, will be sufficient to preserve order. You shall receive the verdict as soon as it transpires, and as the friends of the students are scattered everywhere throughout the country, it will be looked for with much interest, and certainly no paper is so generally seen and read as the New York BERLIN.

I have been a constant reader of your valuable pe per for the last ten years, and seeing an article in reference to the New Haven riot, I take the liberty to give you the particulars, which are as follows:—On Thursday vening there were two students attended the theatre, and were standing in front of the audience, with their hats on, when they were politely requested to take them off, which they refused to do; they were then requested to be scated, which request they still refused to comply with. At this stage of proceedings some one in the galthe students had changed their quarters, and things on going out of the hall the student inquired who it was that cried "put him out," and O'Neil said that it was were then a few stones thrown, which ended the war o the evening. But on Friday evening it was different; the students went prepared, as it afterwards proved. There was a large delegation from Yale on hand at the theatre, and they took occasion to make remarks not pleasant to a good share of the audience. Some of their remarks were similar to this, that it fairly "stunk of mechanics," but things moved on quietly till the close of the play, when the members of Yale College started in a body, took the middle of the sidewalk, and turned out for no one, male or female. Soon after getting out of the hall the report of a pistol was heard, and about this time the paving stenes and bricks commenced moving, and when about half way from the theatre to the College chapel, O'Neil was seen to fall; he was immediately taken up and carried back to the watchhouse, followed by the town boys, (not mostly Irish, as your informant stated.) When it was ascertained that he was dead, they in a body proceeded immediately and procured the cannon, and if they had not paid respect to our highly esteemed Mayor there would have been one charge pt. I have it from one of the police and from other reliable sources, that there were but three Irishmen that had anything to do with the cannon.

By giving this a place in your valuable journal you will much oblige a large portion of the citizens, whe think that the manufacturing interest of this city is of more advantage than the College.

Ex-Governor Edward Kent, of Bangor, it is said, will be tendered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Maine, rendered vacant by the resignation of Judge

Hon. Edward Everett is in Boston, on a visit to his family.

rostmater decemin, is our a train of the comment.

J. H. Andrews, South Carolina; A. S. Newell, Mississippi; L. Clinch, Hartford; and R. E. Champion, Columbus, arrived yesterday at the Prescott.

General M. Alsua, Guayaquil; Colonel H. P. Adams, Syracuse; William Walcott, Utica; Vernon Brown, Boston; F. Gordon Pexter, Boston; Frank Glies, London; Peter Monieith, Albany; H. Pampelly, do.; General Suarez, Mexico; Colonel Butterfield, do.; ex-Governor F. Thomas, Maryland; W. Adair, Virginia, C. J. Beirne, do.; and W. H. Aytes, do., arrived at the St. Nicholas yesterday.

yesterday.

Mr. Clafling and lady, Illinois; Mr. Abernethy and lady, Connecticut; Mr. Slater and lady, Connecticut; S. Henry Morris and lady, Philadelphia; L. Hollingsworth, lady, and Miss Thayer, Misslessippi; James G. Webb, lady and servant, Santa Fe; Miss E. Webb, do.; G. R. Hernandez, do.; G. Cocke, &c., Virginia, were among the arrivals at the Astor House yesterday.

Hon. T. Butler King, Georgia; Hon E. O. Perrin, Tennesee; Hon. Isrcal T. Hatch; Buffalo; Captain Tafts, Memphis; Ivr. J. Foulks, Memphis; D. V. Molane, Pa.; B. Castenideo, Havana, J. F. De Wolf, Rhode labad; Platt Evans, Ohio, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ARRIVALS.

J Colgate and lady. H Furness—and 80 in the steaments.

DEPARTURES.

For Norfolk, Petershurg and Richmond, in the steamship Roamoke—A B Gwathmey, J P Hulle, James Beasty, J A Claghorn, Roltert W Pond, Charles H Wyche, W H Bewland, Isaac Rogers, C P Pratt, H Smith, A G Orrell, W H Morris, E J Hickey, J Freezed, J R Smith, I. W Dark, 21 seamen, and 17 in steerage.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

Senous Accioent.—Between seven and eight o'clock last evening. Mr. Albert Sturievant, commission merchant in New York, met with a serious accident at the Peck. Hip ferry, on the New York side. He attempted to step on board the ferry beat Oncota before it was fastenated to the bridge, but railing, his foot went down between the boat and bridge, and before he could withdraw it the boat came up with such force as to crush the ankle boat in a very serious manner. On reaching this side, officer Miner procured a carriage and conveyed bias to his residence, corner of Second atreet and Division avenue, where medical aid was called in.

Treatyping Lifz.—Vesterday, a man named Joseph.

where medical aid was called in.

THERATERING LIFE.—Yesterday, a men named Joseph
Mares was brought before Justice Boswell, on a charge
of threatening the life of John Ford. Accused was required to give bonds to keep the peace.

THE ARSON CASE—MR. FLANDERS DESCHARGED.—Vester-day afternoon the examination of Mr. A. C. Flanders, who was arrested on Saturday last on suspicions of having set fire to his store. No. 85 South Seventh street, took place before Justice Boswell, and resulted in his discharge, there being no evidence to warrant helding him. A number of business men in New York, and others, testified to his good character.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERGE.—Capt. Donevan and officer Sherman, of the First ward, yesterday afternoon founds quantity of goods which had been stolen from the store of Mr. Moore, No. 330 Grand street, secreted at house No. 44 North Fifth street. The occupant of the house, Margaret Gunn, together with the servant girl in the employ of Mr. Moore, named Mary Canway, were averested, charged with being the thiotog. They were compilted for examination.